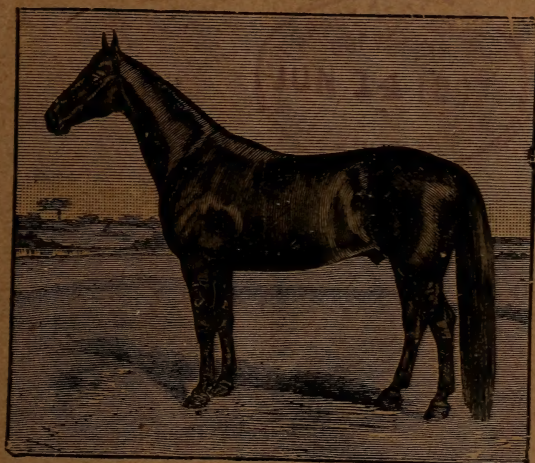


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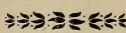
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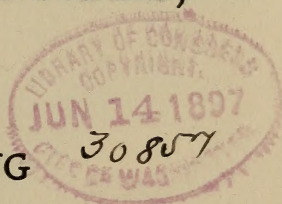


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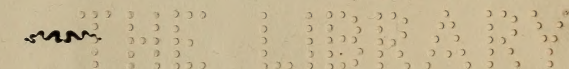
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

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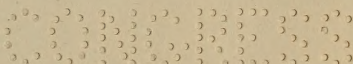
DISCLOSING
His Methods of Managing
VICIOUS HORSES,
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EDUCATING
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TRICK HORSE.



May 21. 1897



1897. 
WELLS PRESS, 
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DEDICATION.



*This book is respectfully dedicated by the
Author to that most useful and intelligent
friend of man, the Horse.*

PREFACE.



IN PREPARING this work for the public our aim has been to so present to the reader the knowledge gained by forty years experience in this line of work, that he will thoroughly understand the nature and requirements of the horse, also to lighten the burdens of this noble animal so often misunderstood and consequently abused.

The different devices and methods described in the following pages are not the fanciful schemes of an idle dreamer, but the practical products of thoughtful planning, tested by repeated trials, and used with invariable success by

THE AUTHOR.

Introductory Remarks.

WHEN we reflect on the vast improvement in all branches of the arts and sciences during the last half a century; in the modern appliances of electricity, among them the telegraph, binding the countries of the world so closely with its system of communication, they seem like the individual members of one great family; the advantages gained by all modern machinery, facilitating manufactures, transportation, and commerce; the development of photographic appliances; and the telescope, revealing to us thousands of startling facts of which our forefathers were ignorant; the advanced methods introduced in the schools of to-day, enabling our children to keep pace with this spirit of modern improvement; we can but ask ourselves the question, "Does this interesting branch of education to which we draw the public attention, keep pace with other improvements of our times?" And we feel compelled, in all sincerity, to answer "No." The few educated horses of the land found within the circus tent indicate the possibilities of improvement in this line of work, but there the improvement ends. The large majority of the horses of our land are left to develop in whatever direction chance shall dictate. The only branch of this line of work that has received any special attention from the public is the training of the race horse.

We desire here to announce that observation of the knowledge displayed by horses trained to the track first caused the train of thought which finally developed our system of educating the horse. A certain per cent. of American people have protested against the practice of horse-racing, and have denounced the drivers, some of whom, we must admit, show a lack of judgment when driving. While we realize that the veterans of the race-track, have done much toward revealing the nature of the horse, and have founded the first school devising means for his mental advancement, we are compelled to admit that the sentiment aroused by the mismanagement of the few has caused others in the ranks of horse trainers to receive unmerited censure. This fact is illustrated in a laughable incident told by Mr. S., a noted American driver, at his own expense. While in California, Mr. S. was invited to a reception given by the leaders of society in the city of his sojourn. After a brief conversation with one of the ladies of the assembly, Mr. S. was greatly amused by her announcing with a most gracious smile:

"Why, Mr. S., had I not known you were a horse-trainer, I should have certainly mistaken you for a gentleman."

That all people do not share this opinion of the horse-trainer, is demonstrated by another of the fair sex, who expresses her opinion as follows :

"I think a man who is capable of training and educating a horse, must possess a keen mind combined with a kind and noble heart."

We can but feel grateful for sentiments like the latter from our critics. They do much to encourage us in a work intended to improve the condition of that most useful and much abused friend of man, the horse.

We believe the study of the nature and management of the horse to be worthy of consideration from the most keen and intelligent minds. The knowledge so gained, aside from affording pleasure, will, sooner or later, prove a benefit to the recipient. In all probability, so long as man exists in this world of ours, the horse will be his co-worker, and a thorough knowledge of his nature and requirements is necessary to obtain the best results of his labor.

The finest animal in the horse family is useless if improperly trained and made vicious by foolish and incorrect management. No doubt the class of people who lose most through ignorance of the best methods of handling horses are the farmers. We admit that the idea advanced in by-gone times to the effect that any ignoramus can be a farmer, is exploded at the present day, and the agricultural publications, farmers' institutes and departments of agriculture in our universities, are doing much to improve and enlighten the minds of our farmers on the subject of land cultivation and stock raising, but so far as we know, this subject we wish to bring most forcibly before the minds of the farmers, is most sadly neglected among the other lines of improvement. The few who possess knowledge of the best methods for handling vicious and high-lived horses, use their information for their own advantage, and gather the proceeds which the farmer loses through ignorance. For instance, a farmer raises a spirited colt, allowing him to run loose and uninstructed, until three or four years of age. He then tries to break his steed and through ignorance, fails. Finding the horse of no benefit to him he sells the animal for less than the actual cost of raising him. The professional horse-trainer, by spending a little time and ingenuity soon puts a horse on the market worth from four to ten times the amount paid the farmer.

In presenting this book to the public we place within the grasp of every farmer, laborer, mechanic, follower of a profession, school child or lady, the knowledge which will enable them to properly manage their own steeds.

The Three Fundamental Principles of Our Theory are:



1st. A horse is so constituted that he will not offer resistance to any demand made of him if that demand be made in a manner consistent with the laws of his nature.

2nd. That he has no reasoning powers, therefore may be taught a vicious habit as readily as a kind one.

3rd. That the horse has no knowledge of his strength or powers beyond what he has learned by experience.



Directions for Breaking a Colt to Drive.



A horse should be broken to the halter when but a sucking colt and taught to drive in harness while about one year old.

The biting rig we consider a worse than useless contrivance, which should be exhibited

at the present day only as an instrument of torture, which, like the stocks and pillory were used by people of a past age.

When a biting rig is put on a colt and he is turned loose in the yard a day at a time people blindly imagine he is being taught to hold up his head and become familiar with the bit that he may the more readily be guided by it.

In reality that colt is being taught to take the bit between his teeth and go where he pleases, and at the same time is having the muscles of his neck weakened by the continual strained and unnatural position.

When his neck grows tired of this position, he will try to ease it by resting on the bit, so commences the habit called "lugging on the bit," which, if continued, will so toughen the mouth that the horse will be tough-bitted.

The habits of kicking and switching are often taught through effects of the biting rig, causing irritation under the crupper strap.

Before a bit is placed in the mouth of a colt he should be thoroughly broken to the halter and taught to trust but not fear his master, offering no resistance against having his feet picked up and handled, or having a strap thrown over his body and buckled around him.

The colt should be trained in a small yard when first broken to the halter or bridle.

When teaching the colt to lead with the

halter stand near his side and by using the whip gently around his heels, make him walk up beside you and not sag back upon the halter.

When the bridle is first put on, the lines should be attached and used when first starting the colt. The colt should be taught to be guided by the bit from one side to the other before he is taken from the yard to any place where it is possible to travel straight ahead.

The word "whoa," should be taught while training with the bridle in the yard.

When the colt will start and stop at command, standing quietly until bidden to start again, the harness can be put on one part at a time, buckled and removed, and fastened on again, until the whole harness can be put on and fastened, then unfastened and slid off, and the colt will show no signs of fear.

When the colt has been driven quietly with the harness on it is time to select a vehicle for him to draw. Lead him to this and make him thoroughly acquainted with it and all its attendant noises; rattle the wheels, lift the tongue or shafts and drop them again, lead the colt around and over them, lifting and rubbing them against him, making him grow accustomed to the feeling of them before hitching him to them. At this stage it is a good plan to place the halter, bridle and harness on the colt, and fasten the halter strap to the tug of

a horse that is thoroughly broken and driven in a team. Have a separate pair of lines for the colt and drive him beside the other horses until he grows accustomed to the different sights of the roadway. When he will travel this way without signs of fear, he may be hitched to the vehicle beside the other horse or hitched single and the other horse led beside him for a distance.

Occasionally a high lived colt will be met with which calls for more cautious treatment. In such cases a long strap should be fastened around one front leg and carried back over the belly-girth to the hand of the driver. If the horse starts to run or otherwise misbehave the driver can pull on the strap drawing the front foot of the colt up to the body, and compelling him to go on three legs. In this position a fractious colt is easily managed. Sometimes, when a high-strung colt refuses to stand or be taught, one can relieve him of a large amount of conceit in a short space of time by grasping the halter in one hand, the tail of the colt in the other, and swinging him around in a circle several times, so that horse and man are revolving like a top for several minutes.

In rare instances one finds a colt unusually vicious which must be handled with a throwing rig which is described in another chapter.

Instructions for Making and Using the Throwing Rig.

After a horse has been taught a vicious habit, (biting, balking, kicking or running away), through some mismanagement, and has gained a knowledge of his own strength, with which comes the idea that he is master, it is necessary to find some treatment that will thoroughly subdue him without physical injury. For this purpose we find the throwing rig to be the safest and most successful arrangement yet devised.

This consists of a strong surcingle with a stout ring securely attached, a long, firm rope and a strap with a buckle fastened to one end. Prepare a soft bed of sawdust, straw or plowed ground to work on. Fasten the surcingle loosely around the horse with the ring just over the back-bone; strap up his left front foot; tie the rope around the neck, then pass it through the mouth from left to right, and back through the ring in the surcingle. In rare cases it may be necessary to choke the animal with a slip-noose around his neck until he lies down before this rigging can be adjusted. Always work with caution, showing no sign of fear, but standing close to the horse and keeping out of range of his heels. When the rig is adjusted stand well away from the

horse, toward the left, and pull on the rope. A slight pull with one hand is sufficient. This will twist the horse's head around to the right. The horse through being deprived of the use of his left foot cannot brace himself but will fall on his left side. Allow him to arise and throw him again, repeating until he is thoroughly conquered and lies passive and subdued. Then walk around him, sit down on him, put your feet on him, handle his feet, run a light vehicle over him, place the thills on his body and let the ends of them push against him, throwing him with the rig whenever he attempts to rise, until he grows accustomed to your presence, and thinks any movement you may make must be accepted without protest from him. When the horse is once under control do not manifest your authority by brutal treatment, but give evidence of your approval of his present submissive condition by a caress for every quiet acceptance of a new treatment. From this on the treatment should be adapted to the cure of the particular offense of which the animal has been guilty.

To teach a horse to immediately obey the word "whoa," allow him to partly rise and speak the word "whoa," at the same time throw him. Continue this treatment until the horse will stop at the word of command when half way on his feet. When this is thoroughly

taught the horse may be depended on to obey the word "whoa" in any place or position.

Another device for teaching "whoa" to a runaway horse is the double wire bit. The jerk on the bit should be simultaneous with the command, "whoa."

If the treatment is for the kicking habit, allow the horse to rise, then run a cart against his heels, or crowd the thills around between his hind legs, and when he offers to kick, throw him. If the horse takes fright at sight of any particular object and runs away, bring the article and place it on or near him, and throw him if he starts to run. If noises cause his fright, make a commotion by throwing a basket of tin cans behind him, calling "whoa," and throwing him if he refuses to obey and starts to run.

After the balking horse has been subdued by the throwing rig, he should be driven first with only a harness on. The master should stand where he can tap the front leg between the knee and fetlock with a stick, commanding the horse to go by using some word or noise which has never been spoken to him while balky. "Come, boy," "steady, girl," are usually valuable expressions. After the horse has taken a few steps stop him and start again, repeating several times. Then hitch to some light vehicle and drive him. Gradually

increase the load until the horse will pull to the extent of his strength.

The W.

This contrivance may be used instead of the throwing rig for breaking vicious horses or high lived colts.

The W is made as follows: Adjust a surcingle with three rings fastened to it about five inches apart, so that when the center ring is directly under the center of the body the other rings are five inches from it, one to the right the other to the left. Similar rings are fastened to each front foot by means of a strong strap buckled through the ring & around the leg. Securely fasten a long rope to the left ring on the surcingle, then put the rope through the ring on the left foot and back through the center ring of the surcingle, then through the ring on the right foot, and back through the right ring of the surcingle. The long end of the rope should then be carried back to the driver.

The length of the horse's step can be regulated by tightening or loosening the rope, and if the horse starts to run he can be brought to his knees by a sudden tightening of the rope. The command, "whoa," should be given when the rope is tightened. The horse will have an idea it is the word that compels him to stop,

and will soon learn to obey this command without the W.

The Kicking Rig.

A rig to prevent the horse from kicking in the shafts is made as follows: Place the center of a rope through the horse's mouth and carry the ends up through rings fastened to the bridle near each ear, then back through a ring fastened to the top of the harness just over the hips, and down on their respective sides to the shafts and fastened there.

If a horse attempts to kick while wearing this rig his head will be raised by the rope and the horse thus prevented from kicking high enough to cause damage.

The Muzzle for Biters and Cribbers.

Make a muzzle that will fit the horse's nose out of two straps of band iron fastened together by two steel rods bent in a semi-elliptic form, the ends fastened about two and one-half inches apart, to the iron bands with rivets. When placed the center of the steel bands will pass in front of the horse's mouth. The two and one-half inch space between the rods will allow ample room for the horse to pick up his feed with his lips, but the rods will prevent his biting or cribbing.

Instructions for Breaking Horses of Pulling on the Halter.

1 This habit can be cured in a barn by fastening a heavy weight to a long rope, leaving the weight outside carrying the rope through a hole in the upper floor just over the manger then through the hitching ring and fasten to the halter strap. Arrange so that when the weight is resting on the ground the horse's head is held near the manger. When he backs the rope will lift the weight and the horse will back as far as possible lifting the weight with the rope. When the horse becomes tired of holding the weight, he will start forward and the weight will pull him toward the manger faster than he expects to come. Most horses soon tire of this exercise.

2. Another way is to run the halter strap through the hitching ring and tie it around the horse's front leg.

3. Should the former methods fail one more severe may be tried as follows:

Tie a rope loosely around the horse's neck, run the rope through the horse's mouth and back under the rope on the neck; then tie the end of the rope to a post. When the horse backs the rope will draw on his mouth.

Directions for Breaking a Saddle Horse.

Begin by placing your hands on the horse's back and jumping up beside him. When he allows this without sign of surprise jump on his back lying crossways, with your face downward a second, then off again. Soon you can mount the horse properly, remaining on his back a short time. Continue to mount until the horse becomes thoroughly accustomed to your weight on his back. Then start him. When he will carry you quietly put the saddle on him, and when thoroughly used to a man's saddle substitute a side-saddle if the horse is to be ridden by a lady. A horse can be taught to stop when the rider falls by using the jockey rope; a rope tied loosely around the horse's neck, one end carried through the mouth and back through loop. Place a dummy on the horse's back and pull it off with a rope while the horse is traveling; at the same time jerk the jockey rope and the horse will stop. Caress him and repeat until he will stop when the dummy or person on his back starts to slide off.

Directions for Handling Horse's Feet.

Almost every blacksmith will say when you pick up the foot of a young horse: "Don't let go, but struggle with him until he gives up."

We believe in proceeding differently. Begin by rubbing your hand down the horse's leg and

lifting his foot by the fetlock letting go when the horse protests, and repeating until he submits and allows his foot to be held without protest. Tap the bottom of the foot with your hand, then with a hammer, and in a very short time a shoe can be put on the colt without causing him any uneasiness.

Directions for Distinguishing a horse's Age.

Many horsemen claim they can tell the exact age of a horse by the shape of the cups in the teeth. This theory we have repeatedly proven false by exhibiting four or five registered animals of the same age which when judged by the cups would be considered some two or three years younger and others as much older than the correct age. The difference in the kinds of feed used, and the quality of the teeth, causes the cups to wear off sooner in some than others. People applying this test are often deceived by horse-dealers who burn cups into the teeth of old horses. A horse at the age of five years has his full set of permanent teeth which at this age are nearly the same width at the root as at the top of the crown. As the horse grows older the teeth gradually decrease in size at the root until at the age of twenty years the teeth will be almost V shaped. By getting the comparative width of the

teeth of several horses of known age one can soon learn to make a more correct estimate of the age of a horse than by any other method.

The Principal Causes of Vicious Habits in Horses.

Many people have an idea a horse's habits are formed in direct accord with his inherent disposition, and are but the outward manifestations of his mental inclination. This idea is a false one.

We will admit that owing to the diversity in the disposition of horses some will learn a vicious habit more readily, and cling to it more tenaciously than others, but this does not alter the fact that in the beginning the habit was taught the horse by some thoughtless action of the master.

We often hear people say this or that horse was naturally a biter or kicker. They then proceed to tell how when a little colt he would kick or bite if teased or annoyed accidentally or purposely. The fact that these animals learned their habits when quite young does not disprove the theory that the habit was not inherited but learned as any older horse will learn his tricks.

Nature has provided the horse as well as other animals with weapons of self defense and

the most mild and docile representative of his race will use these weapons if aroused to a furious and excited condition.

Colts are often taught to kick, balk or run by improper management while being broken to drive. For instance, you hitch a high lived colt to the wagon before getting him accustomed to the sound of the wagon or the motion of the tongue and harness against his body. The colt becomes frightened and kicks; you immediately unhitch him and rushing to him, make endeavors to soothe him with caresses. Now you have fulfilled all the requirements for teaching your horse the kicking trick.

There are many ways to teach the habit of biting to a horse. Any action near the head which startles or hurts him; putting strong liniment or a collar on to a sore neck; careless using of the curry-comb; throwing cold harness or straps over the horse in winter; or any other equally startling action may cause the horse to snap at one. If this action goes unnoticed the repetition will come a little more forcibly each time until the horse learns to bite. If punished severely the horse will fight back and so learn some other bad habit. The best way is to give sign of disapproval with a sharp word and a slap with the flat of the hand at the first offense.

If space permitted we could enumerate a hundred thoughtless actions of the driver which would teach a horse to balk. Whenever the driver urges his horse forward, knowing that it is impossible for the horse to move forward, he is teaching this habit. When if urging a horse through a slough or mud hole, it becomes apparent to you he can move no further, say "whoa," and though the horse stops from necessity, he will retain the idea it was in obedience to the command. This same method will apply to horses in many other circumstances one of which we can mention in moving buildings, where the horses can pull but a short distance at a time, the command "whoa," should never be omitted when the horse has pulled as far as possible.



Remarks on Training the Trick Horse.



MANY People have an idea that the horse must be thoroughly conquered before he can be trained, and they think this must be accomplished by the use of brute force or the whip. Others imagine the successful horse-trainer has some mesmeric influence over the mind of the horse which compels him to obey while under its influence. Still others think horse-trainers use some kind of drug which causes a stupid condition in which the horse will be obedient to man.

These theories we believe to be false. The only treatment we advise for correcting a horse is an occasional slap with the flat of the hand, or a sharp word or crack of the whip, to command attention. An occasional gentle prick with pencil or sharpened stick, to indicate the desired motion, is useful in educating the trick horse.

The only so-called mesmeric influence exerted is through the medium of the voice which should be carefully trained, for the horse soon learns to notice and distinguish the different words and expressions used, and will often

divine the meaning of the trainer, acting as desired, through knowledge of the word spoken and the manner of speaking.

The most powerful cordial that may be used in training the horse is the all powerful caress. This should be administered without stint, not moderately, but freely, and never omitted when the horse has gained a desired point.

Above all, use self control; control yourself, your temper, your voice, your motions, your manner, and then you can control your horse. Should the horse lose his self control and become confused, do not attempt compelling him to continue with the lesson, but wait until composure is restored and then start the lesson a little differently or in another location.

When kindness and firmness are used in the management of a horse he will soon develop a surprising aptness to learn.

As an illustration of the truth of this statement we will relate an instance which occurred during the training of *Jerry, the Trick Horse*:

The trick of opening a box and bringing a handkerchief had been taught as directed in the book. Standing six feet from the box, without using any motions, but by simply talking to Jerry, we were successful in inducing him to walk to the box and close it within five minutes of the time he opened it.

He always repeats this trick without further training when command-

ed. We taught him to roll the barrel in the same way. This method should not be tried, however, until the horse has been taught to perform several tricks as directed, and has grasped the idea that when talking to him you want him to perform some trick.

Our essential point is gained in the education of the trick horse when his confidence is secured and he realizes that cruel punishment will not follow a mistake, but success will meet with a sure reward.



Trick No. 1.—Teaching the Horse to Say No.

Stand near the left shoulder with a sharpened lead pencil in your right hand. Ask the horse any simple question which calls for a negative answer, (No.) At the same time prick him lightly on the side of the neck near the top with the pencil point. As soon as he shakes his head, even slightly, caress him gently on the neck. Repeat this until you can omit the pricking and the horse will shake his head in answer to any question you may ask him while standing in this position.

Trick No. 2.—Teaching the Horse to Paw.

Stand on the left of the horse with your body slightly stooped, prick on the side of the fore leg until the horse raises his foot and sets it down. Then caress him to show your approval.

When he has learned to paw, you may ask a question, like. "What is your age?" "How many are 2x2?" and continue the pricking until he paws as many times as you wish. Then straighten your body and caress him.

After a few lessons if you make your request while standing in this slightly stooped position the horse will commence pawing without the use of the pencil, and continue until you straighten and caress him.

Trick No. 3—Teaching the Horse to say "Yes."

Stand on the left of horse near the center of his body, with a sharpened lead pencil in the right hand. Ask the horse any simple question which calls for an affirmative answer, ("Yes,") as "Do you like oats?" At the same time prick him lightly on the center of back with the pencil. When he nods his head even slightly, caress him gently on the side. Repeat this until you can omit the pricking and the horse will nod his head in answer to any question you may ask him while standing in this position. Other methods may be used if preferred; pricking on the breast or switching a whip gently in front of the horse's nose to make him raise his head. These methods will also teach the horse to make a bow if instead of asking a question you tell him to make a bow.

Trick No. 4.—Teaching the Horse to Yawn.

Steady the horse's head by placing the left hand on his nose. Reach the other hand beneath the under jaw and with the end of the fingers press his cheek between the grinders in such a manner that he opens his mouth. Then caress him. Soon he will yawn when you reach beneath his head and pat the opposite jaw. Then caress on the neck and the horse will soon learn to continue gaping, shutting his eyes and stretching his head downward as though very tired and sleepy. You may vary the trick by asking how persons act after being at the ball.

Trick No. 5.—Teaching a Horse to Stand with the Front Feet on a Box.

Lead the horse to a box about one foot high and lift one fore foot on to the box holding it there until he will leave it quietly. Then, holding the bridle, tell the horse to get up on the box. When he will mount with both feet caress him.

Trick No. 6.—Teaching a Horse to Stand on Three Feet.

Tap with a stick on one front foot until the horse raises it from the ground. Then caress him. In a short time he will raise one foot when commanded. This trick may be enlarged

upon when it is thoroughly learned by making the horse stand on a box or chair with the front feet and then raise one of them.

Trick No. 7.—Teaching a Horse to Kick.

Stand near the hind leg and prick the horse gently near the top of the leg. When he kicks caress him and repeat. Soon he will kick at word of command. If the horse taps your leg give your approval then direct him to kick you. Should you want him to kick with both feet prick him on the hips.

Trick No. 8.—Teaching a Horse to Bite.

Stand on the left of the horse near his neck with your left arm inclined toward his mouth. Prick him on the front shoulder with a horse-shoe nail, giving the command, "Bite me," and he will turn and bite your arm. Then caress him. After a time he will learn the word "bite," and will bite when commanded.

Trick No. 9.—Teaching the Horse to Kiss.

Place the right hand under the horse's jaw and raise his head until his lips rest on your cheek. Rub the nose on your cheek in such a manner the lips move, saying to the horse: "Kiss me." Soon the horse will learn to raise his head and move his lips on your cheek when bidden to kiss you. Always caress afterward, as a sign of your approval.

Trick No. 10.—Teaching a Horse to Leave
Oats Untouched.

Place a dish of oats on a chair or some other object of about the same height, in front of the horse, and tell him "You musn't eat those oats; there's poison in them." Stand near and if he reaches toward them tap him gently on the nose with your whip. He will soon learn to take no notice of them. Walk away, watching, and if the horse offers to touch them, speak sharply, cracking the whip at the same time.

You may vary this trick by picking up the dish and saying, "There are a few oats on top that are not poison." The horse will soon learn that while you hold the dish he can eat. Then replace the dish forbidding him to eat more.

When thoroughly broken the horse will leave the oats untouched several hours unless told to eat them.

Trick No. 11.—Teaching the Horse to Follow.

Take the horse into a box-stall or small room, without bridle or halter, and use only a long whip. Place the horse with the right side toward the wall and stand on the left near the head. Start to walk around the inclosure saying, "Come here," and at the same time tap the horse gently on the heels, with the

whip which is held in the left hand. This will start him to follow you. When a few steps are taken, say "whoa," stop the horse and caress. Start again, gradually work away from the wall and the horse will learn to follow you anywhere. If the horse turns his head from you, make a disturbance behind him with the long whip until he turns toward you, then caress him. Try to teach the horse that when near you nothing will harm him.

Another way is to tie a rope loosely around the horse's neck, then carry the end of rope through the mouth and back through the loop on the neck. Stand about six feet to one side of the horse, with the end of the rope in your hands; call "come here," and at the same time jerk on the rope. The horse will come. Then caress him and repeat a few times until he will start when commanded without the pull. Remove rope and repeat the command and the horse will come.

Trick No. 12.—Teaching the Horse to Come From a Distance When Commanded.

Lead the horse to a corner of yard or room and make him stand with his head in the corner and right side near the wall. Stand about four feet away on the left side with the whip. Give the command, "Come here"; at the same time tap the horse's heels with the whip. This

will start him toward you. Then caress him, lead to the corner again and, standing a few feet further away, repeat, always caressing the horse when he comes toward you. When the horse will come at command without the use of the whip, work gradually farther away. By this method you can teach the horse soon, to come when you stand several rods away.

Trick No. 13.—Teaching a Horse to Balk with Halter.

Place the halter on the horse and step directly in front of him with halter strap in left hand. Hold your right hand in front of the horse's nose, pull the strap gently with your left hand, saying, "come here," at same time tap the end of the nose with the fingers of the right hand to keep him from starting. When you can pull gently on the halter without starting the horse, caress him. With each repetition increase the force of the command and strengthen the pull on halter. After a few moments training with this method, you can shout "come here," and pull like an angry man trying to start a balky horse, and the horse will refuse to move. When ready for the horse to start, step to the left of his head and caress his neck; then turning with your back toward the horse, start to the left in a circle saying, "Come and I'll give you some oats." The horse will follow.

Trick No. 14.—Teaching the Horse to Tip a Chair Over.

Place a kitchen chair in front and a little to one side of the horse with the open-work back toward him. Reach your hand grasping an apple, potato or other treat through the chair back toward the horse. When he tries to eat it, withdraw your hand to front of chair back, saying, "Tip the chair over." He will crowd the chair back over to reach the apple, which you move further from him until he tips the chair forward onto the floor. Then give him the apple and a caress. After the horse learns this, you may stand with the lunch in your hand and the horse will be likely to overturn the chair without command and so obtain the lunch. When this trick is thoroughly learned the horse will tip a chair over at word of command.

Trick No. 15.—Teaching the Horse to Play Watch-Dog.

Stand on one side of the horse with a sharpened stick about two feet long in your hand. Say to the horse "Watch me." Have some active boy or man come toward you walking where the horse can easily reach him. As soon as he is near prick the horse with the stick repeating "watch me," and when he starts to bite have the boy jump away and act afraid. Then caress the horse and repeat until the trick is learned. The horse will take read-

ily to this and will start for the boy whenever he comes toward you, after the command "watch me," has been given. Then if the boy runs in a circle around you the horse will follow and attempt to bite him.

'Tis necessary to exercise great care in performing this trick to prevent the horse from actually biting.

Trick No. 16—Teaching the Horse to Lie Down.

Choose a soft bed of straw, sawdust or plowed ground. Buckle a surcingle around the horse loosely. Fasten up the left forefoot by winding a strap once around the ankle, leaving the buckle on the outside. Then raise the foot until it lies against the leg. Run the strap over the arm of the leg and down to the buckle, buckling in such a way that the foot will be held tightly against the leg. Fasten another strap around the right ankle and run this strap through the surcingle. Standing on the left of horse take this strap in right hand. Then grasping the bridle near the mouth with the left hand push the horse's head to one side. This will cause him to lift his foot from the ground. As soon as the foot is raised pull on the strap, thus bringing the horse to his knees.

Hold the strap firmly and keep the foot

drawn tightly against the surcingle until the horse ceases to struggle. Then holding the strap tight in the right hand, reach the left hand over the neck, grasp the bridle and draw the head gently to the right, giving the command, "Lie down." At the same time crowd your body gently against the left side of the horse. He will incline his body toward yours, enabling you to ease him gently down to a lying position. Then caress him gently.

After repeating this several times strap up the left foot and leave the right foot free. By tapping lightly on the fore leg and giving the command, you can make the horse lie down. Then leave both feet free and tap on the front legs or on the soft bed, giving the command, "Lie down," and caressing when the horse obeys. Continue this treatment until the horse will lie down at the word of command.

Trick No. 17.—Teaching the Horse to Bring a Handkerchief.

Stand on the left of the horse with a horse-shoe nail, and a handkerchief held by one corner, in your right hand. Throw your right arm over the horse's back and prick or scratch his side with the nail until he will bite toward the nail and take hold of the handkerchief with his teeth. The horse may not do this readily but by repeated efforts you will succeed

in making him take the handkerchief in his mouth. Caress whenever he will touch the handkerchief with his nose. When the horse will take the handkerchief from his side you can hold it by degrees further toward the floor making him take it from your hand, finally throwing it on the floor commanding him to pick it up. When he will do this, work it gradually further from him until you can throw it across the floor and he will bring it at your command.

Trick No. 18.—Teaching the Horse to Remove Your Hat.

Hold the hat in your left hand where the horse can reach it by turning his head toward you. Direct him to "Take the hat," at the same time touch his side with your thumb. As soon as he will do this caress him, then place the hat on your head and incline your head until he can reach the hat. Say "Take off the hat," touching with the thumb as before, and caressing when he obeys.

When this is thoroughly learned the horse may easily be taught to take the hats from others' heads at your command.

Trick No. 19.—Teaching a Horse to Waken You.

Try this after the horse knows several other tricks. Sit in a chair in a reclining position near the horse's head, with a few oats held in

hand near your knee. Let the horse find the oats, then close your hand and say to him: "Wake me up." He will bite your hand. Then reward him with a taste of oats and a caress. When he does this readily move away and repeat the command placing the hand containing oats beneath your knee in such a position he cannot reach it. He will then bite your knee. Reward with oats and a caress. Soon you may sit in this position without the oats, with the hands placed behind the back, and one knee over the other. Say to the horse: "If I fall asleep wake me in time for the train." Then close your eyes. Soon the horse will bite your knee. Always caress him when a new point is gained.

Trick No. 20 — Teaching the Horse to Roll the Barrel.

Place a barrel on its side in front of the horse. Put a few oats in a long, narrow dish and set well under the projecting side of the barrel. The horse, in trying to reach the oats, will crowd against the barrel and roll it along. Give your approval with a caress and the horse will soon learn to roll the barrel without the oats.

Trick No. 21 — Teaching the Horse to Stand the Barrel on End.

Place a barrel from which one end has been removed, on the floor with the open end toward the horse. Hold a basin containing a few oats

beneath the upper side of the barrel rim in such a way the horse will throw the barrel upon end with his nose to get at the oats. When successful, give sign of your approval with a caress, and soon the horse will stand the barrel up without the use of oats.

**Trick No. 22.—Teaching the Horse to Stand With All
Four Feet Stretched Out.**

Stand near the horse on one side and with your toe lift the horse's front foot that is farthest back, and set it ahead one step. Bring the other foot ahead in the same way. Then caress and back both feet one step. On the second trial bring both feet forward two steps and back. Increase the distance gradually until the horse's front feet are both stretched as far out as possible. If he starts forward with the hind feet back him quickly and start again. He will soon learn to hold the hind feet stationary during this trick. Don't forget the caress for every step correctly taken.

**Trick No. 23.—Teaching the Horse to Stand With All
Four Feet Together.**

Stand near the horse's neck and with your toe tap the foot farthest forward. When this is raised push it back one step with your foot. Repeat with the other foot, then allow the horse to resume first position and caress him.

On the second trial crowd both front feet a little further back without allowing the hind feet to move. Do not omit the caress for every step correctly taken. Gradually increase the number of steps taken until the horse is taught to balance several minutes with all four feet nearly if not quite together.

Trick No. 24.—Teaching the Horse to Stand with His Hind Legs Crossed.

Place a chair near the left hind leg of horse. Bend the right hind leg back of the left one and place the horse's foot on the chair seat. Hold it there with your hand until the horse learns to retain the position after the hand is removed. Then caress him. By taking the foot from the chair and sliding it downward on the outside of the left leg you can make him stand with the legs crossed.

Trick No. 25.—Teaching a Horse to Stand on a Plank and Teeter.

Lay a wide plank, about twelve feet long, on the floor and teach the horse to walk it without stepping off. Then place the plank on a block about one foot thick, which is rounding on the upper side and flat on the lower, in such a way that the plank will just over-balance, and one end will rest on the floor. Have the horse walk up the plank until his weight will change the balance and tip the other end of

plank downward. Stand near the horse's head and move the whip up and down beneath his chin. This will make him raise his head and throw the weight of his body to the other end of plank, thus tipping the plank to its first position. Then withdraw the whip and the horse will lower his head changing the balance again. Always caress the horse when he gains a point in this trick and he will soon learn to teeter on a plank.

Trick No. 26.—Teaching the Horse to Climb Stairs.

Select a flight of steps well guarded and strong. Place the front feet of the horse on the first step, then back him down and caress. On the second trial make the horse step on the first and second steps and back again. On the third trial the horse should mount three steps with the front feet and return. When the horse will mount four steps with the front feet have him bring the hind feet on to the first step. Back the horse down and caress.

When the horse will mount to the second step with the hind feet and back quietly, the trick is learned and the horse will mount a long flight of stairs if carefully managed.

By this method *Jerry, the Trick Horse*, was taught in Tomah Armory to mount his first flight of stairs, more than fifteen feet high, in less than five minutes.

Trick No. 27.—Teaching the Horse to Open the Box.

Make a box about 18 in. long by 10 in. wide and 3 in. deep. Use a cover which projects over the front of the box about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and fasten on with hinges. Secure this box to a standard distanced about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the floor. Open the box and place a few oats or other feed inside. When the horse starts to eat close the lid until it rests against his nose. He will throw it back. Then gradually crowd the lid tighter against the nose allowing the horse to tip it back occasionally until you crowd his nose from the box, and completely close the lid. The horse will soon place his nose against the projecting lid and raise it. Then caress him. Repeat the words, "Open the box," during this performance and he will soon learn to open the box without feed when commanded. Always caress when well done.

Trick No. 28.—Teaching the Horse to Close the Box.

Place a standard behind the box in such a manner that it will hold the cover at an angle. If the horse will not shut the box with simply a command, hold an apple behind the box and under the cover in such a position that when he tries to reach it he will push the lid and close the box. Always caress when the horse succeeds.

Trick No. 29. -- Teaching the Horse to Strike Your Foot.

After teaching the horse to paw, by following direction is for Trick No. 2, place your foot about 12 in. ahead of the one he paws with, and a little to one side. Direct him, "Strike my foot," and make him continue pawing until he touches your foot, then caress him.

When he will do this readily, move your foot gradually further to one side, and with patience you can teach him to strike it anywhere within his reach.

Trick No. 30 -- Teaching the Horse to Untie a Handkerchief from his Leg.

Fasten a handkerchief around the front leg just above the knee, by tying one knot, and that a bow-knot, with the loop downward, and the end lying out in such a manner that the horse can easily catch hold of it with his teeth. Direct him to untie the handkerchief, and if he refuses prick his leg just above the handkerchief. After learning Trick No. 17, he will learn this readily.

Caress him when successful.

Trick No. 31 -- Teaching a Horse to Pick Up a Package, Bridle or Whip.

The horse will learn this trick readily after No. 17 is taught. Tie up a small package of papers and throw instead of the handkerchief, commanding the horse to bring it. Always

caress when obedient. These directions, if followed, will teach him to bring other articles, halter, whip, etc.

**Trick No. 32—Teaching the Horse to Change Positions
From One Side of Trainer to the Other.**

First teach Trick No. 11. Have the horse follow you a short distance, then turn slowly, saying: "Come around to the other side," turning the horse until he is headed toward the starting point. Then stop and caress him.

Walk with the horse's head slightly in advance of your body and hold the whip beneath his neck in such a manner that you can incline the further end upward and guide the head around when making the turn. Return with the horse to first starting point and turn there giving the same command, and stopping to caress the horse when he has turned. Be careful to always make turn at the same point. When the horse does this well, stop before making the turn, turn your back toward the horse's head, and repeat: "Come around on the other side." After a short time he will perform this trick in any place.

**Trick No. 33.—Teaching a Horse to Pose, With One Foot
on a Chair Seat, the Other on a Chair Back.**

Follow directions for Trick No. 5, teaching the horse to mount a chair. Taking one fore foot in your hand place it on top of the chair back and soon he will hold it there if caressed.

Trick No. 34—Teaching the Horse to Make a Figure "4" With the Front Feet.

Teach the horse to mount the box by following directions for Trick No. 5. Lift the right foot and place it just above the left knee in such a manner that the leg lies between the fetlock and the heel. A little pulverized rosin will be useful on the outside of the knee joint to prevent slipping. Caress the horse when he will hold his foot in this position.

Trick No. 35—Teaching the Horse to Pose, with One Foot on Your Knee, the Other on Your Shoulder.

Numbers 5 and 33 should be learned before this trick is taught. Place your right foot forward with the knee slightly bent. Take the horse's foot in your right hand and place it on your limb just below the body. Say, "Come up," and he will lift the other foot. Take this in your hand and place it on your shoulder. The horse will soon learn to pose in this position. Then caress him.

Trick No. 36—Teaching a Horse to Shake Himself.

This makes a good trick taken just after performing No. 16. When the horse rises after performing that trick, tell him, "Now, shake yourself." Prick gently on the top of

the shoulder with a pencil point until he shakes himself. Then caress.

Trick No. 37—Teaching the Horse to Ring the Fire Bell.

Tricks Nos. 17 and 18 should be learned before this is tried. Use a small cow-bell and fasten a strap, or thick, firm cloth, about two inches long, and the width of the bell-eye, through the eye of the bell, making a strong mouth-piece. Hold the bell in your hand and tell the horse to take and ring it as though the building was on fire. Make him shake the bell by following directions for tricks 1 and 3. Always caress when horse does well.

Trick No. 38—Teaching the Horse to Ring the Auction Bell.

After Trick No. 37 is learned, hold the bell toward the horse's mouth. Say to him: "We are having an auction and want you to ring the bell." When he takes the bell start to walk, saying, "Come on," and shouting, "Auction, auction." The motion of the horse while walking will ring the bell. Caress the horse when through with the trick.

Trick No. 39—Teaching the Horse to Open the Box and Bring Handkerchief.

This trick should be tried only after the horse will perform Nos. 17, 27 and 32. Place

a handkerchief in the box and close the lid. Stand beside the horse some distance from the box and facing from it. Give the command: "Come around and open the box and bring me my handkerchief." Repeat until he obeys. He will combine the three commands he already knows, and this trick is then complete. Do not omit the command, "Pick up my handkerchief and bring it to me," whenever the horse opens the box. Caress when well done.

**Trick No. 40—Teaching the Horse to Select and Bring
a Designated Object.**

Trick No. 17 should be learned before this one is tried. Place a handkerchief and a hat on the floor about six feet apart. Stand with your horse about eight feet from the handkerchief and at right angles with the line of hat and handkerchief. Say to the horse: "Go, bring me my *hat*." At the same time guide him with the whip in the direction of the hat. When he brings the hat, caress him, and replace it on the floor. Then, with the horse in the same position as when making the first request, say: "Go pick up my *handkerchief* and fetch it here;" guiding him at the same time in the direction of it. Continue this treatment until the horse will bring either at command, without use of whip.

Trick No. 41.—Representing a Horse Sick With Colic.**1st Stages.**

After the horse will perform No. 16 readily, make him lie down. Tie a small rope around his neck and run it through his mouth from under side to upper. Standing behind the horse's hips grasp the rope in one hand and slap the horse gently with the other hand, saying, "Get up." When he starts to rise pull on the rope, thus bringing his head around to the shoulder in such a manner that rising will be impossible. Then loosen the rope and let the horse lie down. When he lies down, caress him. Sit down on his body just in front of the hips, and the horse will groan. Caress again. If you want him to rise, walk quickly to the front, saying when near the head, "That will do." By carefully observing this direction and making the horse lie down immediately if he gets up when you are not in this position, you can teach him not to rise, whatever you may say or do, unless you walk to his head.

You can teach the horse to throw the head around to one side as a horse will when sick with the colic, by pricking him near the shoulder while sitting on his body.

Trick No. 42.—Representation of a Horse Sick With Colic.
2nd Stages.

Where the horse appears so weak that rising is impossible.

When No. 36 has been well taught, gradually continue the severity of the treatment, cracking the whip, gently at first, and increasing gradually until you can make a great disturbance with whip and voice, urging the horse to rise, and even getting him upon his knees, only to fall back again.

Should the horse really attempt to rise or hold his head from the floor, when he should lie flat, you can make him lie flat again, by grasping the upper hind foot by the fetlock and bending the joints of the hind leg until the foot is well up toward the body then raising up on the foot.

To make the horse paw with the front feet as though in pain, prick with a sharpened stick on the front legs.

To make him kick with his hind feet as though nearly dead, prick on the hind legs with a sharpened stick. This stick may also be used in teaching the horse to throw his head to one side while the Keeper stands behind him.

After these different motions have been taught with the stick, the whip should be sub-

stituted and pointed in the same directions as the stick, to make the horse change from one motion to another. When the horse is well under training for this trick, should he throw his front foot forward as though to rise, touch the front leg near the foot with the whip and even though you shout, "Get up," he will withdraw the foot, for this has been the signal to lie down. In teaching this trick do not omit the caress for every point gained.

Trick No. 43—Teaching the Horse to Kneel.

First teach the horse No. 16, to lie down. Using a bridle at first, command the horse to get down on his knees. When he does this, prevent his lying down by holding the head toward the front until he is accustomed to the position. When he will retain the position, caress him.

Trick No. 44—Teaching the Horse to Walk on His Knees.

After teaching No. 43 thoroughly, continue to this trick while the horse is kneeling.

Move the horse's head slightly to one side with the bridle, as when leading in a circle.

When the horse makes the slightest movement forward with his knees, caress him.

Should he start to rise, tap the legs with the whip and bring him down. Soon the horse will walk on his knees.

Trick No. 45—Teaching a Horse to Sit Up.

After teaching No. 16, make the horse lie down. Put the bridle on, and holding by the bits, repeat the words, "Sit up." When the horse starts to rise say, "Whoa," crowding backward on the bit, thus curving the neck, and preventing the horse from standing. Caress when the correct position is gained, as in all other tricks, and soon the horse will learn to sit up when commanded.

**Trick No. 46—Teaching a Horse to Turn Around
By Command, When at a Distance.**

After teaching No. 12, take the horse into an inclosure and place him with his head in one corner. Stand within reach with a long whip. Call, "Come here." When the horse turns toward you, say "Whoa," then, speaking the words, "Turn around," motion with the whip so that the horse will continue turning until he turns completely around.

When this trick is thoroughly learned the horse will turn around when at a distance.

Trick No. 47—Teaching the Horse to Shoot a Gun.

Load a gun with a blank cartridge, cock it, and tie one corner of a handkerchief around the trigger, leaving the remainder of the handkerchief lying out for a mouth-piece. Fasten the gun solidly on a box or table about three

feet high. Command the horse to shoot the gun. After he learns the handkerchief trick, No. 17, he will readily grasp this handkerchief in his teeth and pull on it and so shoot the gun. The horse should be accustomed to the sound of the report from a gun before this trick is tried.

Trick No. 48—Teaching a Horse the Bar Trick.

Have the horse thoroughly taught to lie down. (No. 16.) Holding a bar about one foot from the ground, have the horse run and jump over it. Gradually raise the bar until the horse will jump it when raised three feet from the ground. Now hold the bar a little higher than the horse's head and have him run under it. Gradually lower the bar until the horse will stoop and run under it. Then lowering the bar to a level with the horse's breast, have the horse run to it. He will stop. Then make him lie down. When these three tricks are learned they may be combined in one trick, as follows:

The Horse-trainer announces that the horse will perform the jumping trick, going three times over the bar. The Bar-holder then runs in making a bet with the Trainer that the horse will not jump the bar. He then turns to the horse and promises him a reward if he will run under the bar the second time and lie down under it the third time.

The Bar-holder holds the bar in the three positions mentioned, and the horse performs as first taught, causing a laugh at the expense of the Horse-trainer.

**Trick No. 49—Representation of a Dying Horse
on the Battlefield.**

Have the horse accustomed to the sound of a report from a gun, and thoroughly taught to lie down. (No. 16.) Fire a gun loaded with blank cartridges, and at the same time make a very imperative command to the horse to "Lie down." Repeat until the horse will lie down at the report of a gun, without command.

Then teach the horse to stretch out legs and neck as though dead, as in colic tricks. (Nos. 41 and 42.) To make the horse stop breathing, press with the foot or butt of the whip between the back rib and flank. At the first indication of suspended breathing, caress the horse and try again. He will learn to hold his breath a short time. This trick should be tried only after the horse has learned several others, and will then call for patience and perseverance to achieve success.

**Trick No. 50—Teaching a Horse to Stand and Walk
on the Hind Feet.**

Use the halter and a whip with cracker on. Stand about six feet in front of the horse and

crack the whip under his head, around the neck and breast. When the horse rears on the hind legs caress him. Repeat until the horse will maintain an upright position. By continuing the motion with the whip, occasionally tapping his breast you will succeed in making the horse walk while in this position.

Trick No. 51—Teaching a Horse to Walk Lamé.

Make the horse hold up one front foot by tapping it with a stick, then start him to walking and say to him, "Go lame." Just as this foot touches the ground tap it with the butt of whip, or stick. This makes him raise it quickly and hesitate about putting it down again, and produces the desired limping effect. After this trick is learned, give the command, and hold the whip near the front foot while walking beside the horse.

Trick No. 52—Teaching a Horse to Reverse the Position of His Front Feet Without Raising Them From the Floor.

In performing this feat it is necessary to make the horse walk in a semi-circle, with his hind feet, thus reversing the position of the body without moving either front foot from the floor. Thus, if the horse stands facing the east, with the left foot forward, and walk in a semi-circle toward the north and east with the hind feet until he faces the west, the

right foot will stand in front of the left.

To do this place the horse with one front foot ahead of the other. Stand beside the foot that is back. Hold your hand on the horse's breast to steady the front feet and with the other hand make the horse step from you with the hind feet. Change to the other side of the horse and make him step back again without moving his front feet. When the horse will take this one step and return, caress him, then have him take two steps and return, and so on, gradually increasing the number of steps taken until you succeed in completely reversing the position of the horse.

Caress for every step in the right direction.

Trick No. 53—Teaching the Horse to Waltz.

Use a surcingle with ring attached, and fasten around the horse with the ring just on top of his back. Tie a rope to the bridle bit and run it through the ring on the surcingle. Holding the long end of the rope in your hand start the horse around the ring and draw on the rope whenever you want him to circle.

Trick No. 54—Teaching the Horse to Appear Like An Old, Crippled Animal.

Stretch the left fore foot forward and outward until it stands about 18 inches from the right foot. Train the horse until he will retain this position with the front feet, then

caress. Move the right hind foot backward and rest it on the toe, caressing when the horse will hold this position. This will give a horse the appearance of an old, tired animal.

Trick No. 55—Teaching a Horse to Sit Down.

This being an unnatural movement to the horse, needs patience and perseverance on the part of the Trainer before success will be achieved.

Fasten a strap around the ankle of left hind foot, pass this over the horse's back from right to left. Standing on the left side of the horse grasp the strap in your right hand. Stand the horse with his hind feet on a thick bed of straw. Pull on the strap until the left hind foot is brought well up toward the body. At the same time crowd with your body firmly against the horse, repeating, "Sit down." The strap will draw the horse toward you and enable you to steady him down with your body to a sitting position. Caress and repeat, and after a while the horse will sit down if tapped on the left hind foot when the command, "Sit down" is given.

Trick No. 56—Teaching a Horse to Throw His Rider.

Prick the horse with a spur or horse shoe nail, and at the same time make some peculiar noise with the mouth, always being careful to use the same expression. "Whist," will do.

When the horse makes a slight jump or kicks a little, the rider should fall off and caress him. Soon the horse will learn that when this expression, "Whist," is used he must throw his rider, and he will devise ways and means to unseat the steadiest horseman.



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"	41,	representing horse sick with colic—1st stage,			45
"	42,	"	"	" —2d stage,	46
"	43,	teaching a horse to kneel,			47
"	44,	"	"	walk on his knees,	47
"	45,	"	"	sit up, - -	48
"	46,	"	"	turn round by command when at a distance,	48
"	47,	"	"	shoot a gun, - -	48
"	48,	"	"	the bar trick, - -	49
"	49,	representation of a dying horse on battlefield,			50
"	50,	teaching horse to stand & walk on hind feet,			50
"	51,	"	"	walk lame, - -	51
"	52,	"	"	reverse the position of his front feet without raising them from the floor,	51
"	53,	teaching a horse to waltz, - -			52
"	54,	"	"	appear like an old, crip- pled animal, - -	52
"	55,	"	"	sit down, - -	53
"	56,	"	"	throw his rider, - -	53

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